slide would be 132.1.15 if it is made from the first cutting. This method at a glance tells in what year the imbedding is done and whether or not all of the slides on a given subject are from one piece of material or from several, so that no doubt can exist as to the history of any particular slide. Of course the figure or figures following the first two and preceding the first decimal point identify completely the subject which that slide is connected with. Incidentally this method of numbering saves the instructor's time, in case the slides are for classroom use, and enables him to assign one or more of the slides to definite students with assurance that the correct slides will be returned.

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Upon the Distribution of Rhodochytrium

During the last three or four years there has been a considerable amount of discussion as to the distribution of *Rhodochytrium spilanthidis* Lagerh. and some remarks have been made suggesting that it was rather curious that it should occur in three widely separated regions and upon three different hosts. The three regions are Ecuador, Kansas and North Carolina. In the North Carolina region upon one of its hosts, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia* L., it was found covering a considerable area, in fact it extended pretty well from one end of the state to the other. It has since been found to cover a portion of South Carolina extending almost from the mountains to the coast.

The occurrence of the parasite at all points in South Carolina wherever I have made careful search for it has led me to believe that the distribution might be extended to cover most of the southeastern and gulf states and so up the Mississippi Valley and west to Kansas, thus connecting two of these widely separated regions. With this view in mind I wrote to a number of botanists and plant pathologists in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the various states covering this territory to ascertain if the parasite occurred in their respective localities. With one exception I received the reply, that so far as they were able to find, it did not occur in any of these localities.

Dr. F. A. Wolf, of Auburn, Ala., sent me specimens collected at Auburn and wrote that he had also found it at Cullman, Ala. The occurrence of the parasite in these two localities makes it very probable that it will be found in the intervening state of Georgia.

Through the kindness of Mr. A. B. Massey I received specimens from Oriole, Md., which is the most northern station for this disease, so far reported, east of the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains. I believe that it may be found still further north if careful search be made for it. It seems to me that there can be no doubt of its being found in Virginia, thus connecting the Maryland and the North Carolina regions.

It is a universal fact that in looking for the parasite I have always found it upon the smooth form of *Ambrosia,* for in both North Carolina and South Carolina there is a smooth and a pubescent form of the host. It also occurs more abundantly where the soil is rather poor and sandy and has not been cultivated for at least one season previous to the occurrence of the parasite.

I also believe that a more continued search for the *Rhodochytrium* will lead to its being found so as to connect at least two of the regions reported, and it is quite possible that it may connect all three of them.

I give with this, localities additional to those already published by Dr. Geo. F. Atkinson[1] where the parasite has been found. The first three are credited to the proper persons reporting them and the rest are those in which I have collected the plant. Oriole, Maryland, Mr. A. B. Massey; Auburn, Alabama, Dr. F. A. Wolf; Cullman, Alabama, Dr. F. A. Wolf; Clemson College, S. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Ridgeland, S. C.; St. George, S. C.; Olar, S. C.; Springfield, S. C.; St. Matthews, S. C.; Yemassee, S. C.; Ninety-six, S. C.; Pendleton, S. C.; Newberry, S. C.; Central, S. C.

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[1] Science, 28, pp. 691–692, November 13, 1908.